SOME THINGS NOT WANTED.

farmer want the Wilson bill to remain on the stat-

of "No, no!") Do they want reciprocity, which will

give us a foreign market for our surplus agricul-

ACCUSED OF STEALING BONDS.

ARREST OF A PROMINENT BOSTON LAWYER-HIS

DENIAL

Boston, Aug. 22 - Horatio D. Parker, a prominen

awyer, seventy years old, was arrested this morn

have embezzled consisted of eleven Union Pacific Railroad bonds, the property of Mrs. Rebecca

Dearborn in 1894, and it is alleged that a large

cluding the bonds mentioned. Albert J. Pratt was appointed guardian to succeed Mr. Parker. The

new guardian made application for the property

owned by Mrs. Dearborn, but it is charged that Mr

After repeated attempts to secure them.

said, Mr. Pratt laid the matter before the police and as a result all the facts were presented to th

dge of the Municipal Court and a warrant was used for Mr. Parker's arrest. When the in-ctor served the warrant Mr. Parker declared innocence, and stated that everything would ne out all right, and that he could prove his

Innocence.

Mr. Parker is one of the most prominent lawyers in Boston. It is understood that he declares that the property was turned over to him for investment, and that some was invested successfully, while other parts failed of success.

VIOLENT STORM IN CHICAGO.

MANY BUILDINGS AND WIRES DAMAGED BY

LIGHTNING LAST NIGHT.

night this city was visited by a heavy rain, ac

did great damage to property, especially in the

southern part of the city. Electric cars and tele-

graph and telephone lines in all parts of the city

at Sixty-first and State sts., were struck by light-ning at 3 o'clock and a section of the roof sixty feet

and four cars which were stored there. It is esti-

mated that the damage to the City Railway Com-

The Chicago Brick Company's plant, at Forty-

in, and calls for assistance poured into the Hyde park and Englewood police stations until the light-ning had shut off all communication by telephone. No loss of life has been reported.

ONE OF JAMESON'S COMPANIONS FREE.

CAPTAIN COVENTRY RELEASED FROM IMPRISON-

MENT ON ACCOUNT OF ILL-HEALTH.

on July 28 was sentenced to three months' impris-

onment for his connection with Dr. Jameson's raid

Holloway Jail, the prison physicians certifying that further confinement would be dangerous to

THE BUFFALO RACETRACK BURNED.

EXPOSITION BUILDING AND STABLES TOTALLY

DESTROYED-ONE LIFE LOST-THE DAMAGE

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 22.-Fire started in the Ex-

position Building and in the covered half-mile track

who witnessed the Grand Circuit races this after

FALL RIVER MILLS SHUT DOWN.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 2.-The following mills will

be closed next week: American Linen, Fall River

Iron Works, Barnard, Chace, Fall River Manu-

factory, Globe Yarn, Nos. 1 and 3, Sanford Spinning,

Hargreaves No. 1, Merchants, Crescent, Union, Os

born No. 1, Northants, Crescent, Union, Os-born No. 1, Pocasset, Metacomet, Sagamore, Robe-son, Slade, Kerr Thread (three days), Stevens, Te-cumsch and Troy, This list includes thrity-six mills out of a total of eighty-one in the city. The Loom-fixers' Association has voted to discontinue the pay-ment of benefits while the present depression lasts.

OVER \$200,000

dashed through the building to the first

The barns of the Chicago City Railway Co

any will amount to from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

empanied by a series of electrical storms, which

Aug. 22.-Shortly after midnight last

lives in Cambridge. The property he is alleged

charged with the embezzlement of \$11,000. He

Mr. Parker was guardian for Mrs.

of property was turned over to him, in-

oks four years longer? (Cheering, and cries

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1896.—COPYRIGHT: 1896: BY THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

TWO POLICIES OF CALAMITY.

A RINGING SPEECH FROM MAJOR WILL-IAM M'KINLEY.

THE COUNTRY NOT PREPARED TO ACCEPT EITHER FREE TRADE OR FREE SILVER;

collical demonstration of the campaign occurred Newcastle, Ellwood and other points in Lawand, enlivened by the music of two bands, a drum corps, a calllope and brass howon the Republican candidate for the Presi-The delegation was made up of workingof the McKinley tariff." The visiting delegation could not find standing room on the spacious McKinley lawn, and scores of them had to re-

COLONEL JACKSON STATES THE CASE. The calliope screeched popular airs, the bands played and cannon becmed, and the great crowd shouted when Major McKinley appeared on the porch. It was a stirring and long-continued demonstration. Enthusiasm palpitated in the air. It was several minutes before Colonel Oscar Major McKinley in Congress, and the spokesman visiting delegation, could make himself

His speech was cogent and at times elo

quent. Among other things he said:

When Major McKinley stepped on a chair to address his callers the cheering burst forth again. After it had subsided Major McKinley made one of the most earnest speeches that have fallen from his lips. His voice was in excellent condition and he spoke with a fervor that was magnetic and moving. The first part of his speech was devoted to the tariff. He said no one was satisfied with present conditions, and every one wanted a change. But what sort of a change? And he then made the point that to elect Bryan would be to put the free-trade wing of the Democratic party in power and so give to this country not only free silver, but free trade, the continued absence of the principle of reciprocity from our laws and a continuation of the present unhappy condi-

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S SPEECH. Major McKinley's speech was heartly and fre quently applauded. He spoke as follows:

Jackson and Fellow-Citizens of Lawren ty: It gives me very great pleasure ome the citizens of a neighboring State to n and to my home. I note with great satisfa the message which your eloquent spokesm

year they will give to the Republican National ticket an anrivalled Republican majority. Cries of "We will do that all right!") Nor an I surprised, my fellow-citizens, that this is so. We have had there years of bitter experience under a policy which the Republican party has always opposed, and there has been nothing in that experience to win us to that policy, but everything to increase our devotion to the old policy of protection which stands opposed to it. Applause.) I was glad to meet my distinguished friend, Colonel Jackson, with whom I served in the Congress of the United States, and to again hear his eloquent voice, as I have often heard it in the halls of the National House, speaking for the great doctrines of the Republican party, the success of which involves the highest prosperity and welfare of the American people. (Cheers.)

My fellow-citizens, the earnest thought of the people this year is directed to the present condition of the country and how best to improve it. This is the thought of every mind and the prayer of every soul. Nobody is satisfied with our unfortunate business condition, and the great body of the people want and mean to have a change. What shall the change be? Shall it be the continuance of the present Democratic party under Enother leadership (cries of "No. No!"), a leader-Enother leadership (cries of "No. No!"), a leader-Enother leadership (cries of "No. No!"), a leader-Enother leadership dries of "No. No!") a leader-Enother leadership in the policies of the Democratic party which have been injurious to the American people, and rejecting all which are good, wholesome and patriotic, and which have received the approval of the people of the country? (Great cheering and cries of "No.") One wing of the Democratic party which controlled the Chicago Convention is just as much in favor of free trade as the wing of the Democratic party in control of the Administration. (Applause and cries of "That's so!")

THE SAME OLD FREE-TRADE LEADERS.

Most of those prominent in that Convention were conspicuous leaders in the assault upon our in dustries and labor made by the LIIId Congress They are devoted to the un-American and destructive policy and were chiefly instrumental in putting upon the statute books tariff legislation which has destroyed American manufacturing checked our foreign trade and reduced the demar

checked our foreign trade and reduced the demand for the labor of American workingmen. (Loud cries of "You are right") it stands opposed to reciprocity, too, the splendid results of which were to signally mainfest during the administration of President Harrison. (Applause.)

The people of this country have condemned the policies of this party in these particulars in every election since 1892. (Applause.) They are only waiting now for a chance to register again, and all along the line unitedly their opposition to this free-trade heresy in the general election next November. (Applause and cries of "We can hardly wait till the election, Major!") If there was, therefore, but one question—that of protection against free trade—we have it just as sharply drawn and as distinctively presented through the Chicago Convention wing of the Democratic party as we had it through the united party in 1892, and a triumph this year for the Chicago platform would be a signal victory for free trade and for the continuance of free-trade legislation, which has already resulted so disastrously to the American people and entailed upon the Government deficient rev.nues and upon the people diminished trade abroad and starvation wages at home. (Cries of "That's so.")

This wing of the Democratic party believes not

the American sends and entailed so discorressly to the American sends and exact entailed upon the Government deficient revenues and upon the people diminished trade abroad and starvation wages at home. (Cries of "That's sot")

This wing of the Democratic party believes not only in free trade, but it believes in free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. (Cries of "Down with free sliver")

Having diminished our bushess, they now seek to diminish the value of our money. Having cut wages he had fore. (Tremendous cheering and eries of "Hurah for McKinley?" The other wing of the permeratic party is patriotically standing for the public honor, and is opposed to free silver, because it believes that such a polley would disturb existing values, contract the currency of the country by depriving us of the use of good, and putting us upon a silver basis, thus creating widespread panic and siringing to every American interest serious injury. My follow-citizens, will the people turn to that party for relief cires or sunder which we are suffering, and from which they are crying out to be relieved? (Renewed cries of "No. never").

What we want now is business activity and confidence. With business confidence restored, money will be well with the confidence in the toil of the husbandman will be well rewarded and the wheels of line well be will every will be fully requited. Great applause.) Without confidence, money will be folly requited. Great applause.) Without confidence, money will be folly requited. Great applause.) Without confidence, money will be folly requited from the telephone wires cut so that help could not active and successful business operations. We cannot repressed the desire of the currency of the Government and scale down but the currency of the Government and scale down but the currency of the Government and scale down but the proposition to debase the currency of the Government and scale down but the currency of the Government and scale down but the currency of the Government and scale down but the currency of the

HE WILL PROBABLY LEAVE THE CABINET | ASPIRANTS FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP ON BY THE FIR I OF SEPTEMBER.

PREPARATIONS FOR HIS REMOVAL TO HIS HOME IN ATLANTA-HIS VARIEGATED RECORD

that earnings of labor in the savings banks and building and loan associations and the investments of the people in insurance companies, and I do not believe that the American people will ever consent to have the pensions of our soldlers repudinted by a single farthing. (Great cheering and applause.) The people want neither free trade nor free silver. (Cheers.) The one will degrade our labor; the other our money. (Applause.) We are opposed, unalterably opposed, to both of them. We have tried the one in a modified form with disastrous results to every American home, and we are strongly opposed to making an experiment with the other. (Applause.) My fellow-citizens, the people have a chance this year to take the Wilson law off the statute-books and put a good American protective tariff law in its place (enthusiastic cheering and cries of "They will do that all right"), which will provide adequate revenues for the Government and gladden the home of every American workingman. (Great applause, and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"). They have a chance this year to prevent a free-silver law from going on the statute-books, and thus keep our money of every kind now in circulation as good as gold and preserve our National name above reproach. (Cries of "They will do that, too!") If they do not improve the chance now they will not have such another opportunity for four years. that the Secretary of the Interior has handed resignation is to take effect. By some usually well-informed people it is asserted that the Secretary will shake the dust of the Capital from his shoes immediately after the adjournment of the Indianapolis convention. From others it is learned that he will remain at his post until the appointment of his successor

For some days shipments have been made to Atlanta of his books and papers. The house which he leased here during his incumbency will be given up at the expiration of the lease early in September. It can safely be assumed, therefore, that a successor will be in charge in

The administration of the Interior Department under Hoke Smith, while neither brilliant much-heralded "reforms," had, at least, this to commend it to the country, that, unlike the Administration in the first Cleveland regime, It was comparatively free from corruption and scandals. There was neither a Sparks to make it ridiculous nor an Atkins to bring it into utter Smith, so artlessly depicted in his autobiography hemes by which faithful cooks and other trusted household servants might cater to his worked well-infinitely better, no doubt, than if he had attempted to meddle in business he knew absolutely nothing about.

HIS SHIFTING CURRENCY VIEWS.

Hoke Smith was an ardent champion of the gold standard. His ardor was that of a recent convert to whom a fatherly hand had shown the error of his ways. In his paper, espoused the cause of sound money with an enthusiasm which made his patron smile and his old Others, moved by envy, no doubt, spoke of him as "convert by appointment." Indifferent to the

All this, however, is either history making, or principles and return to his earlier free-silver heresies is not definitely known. That a man who | York; Judge Werner, of Rochester, of the Sufought with such uncompromising fury on both | preme Court; Judge William D. Dickey, of Newsides of the financial question can be said to possess any convictions upon the subject is a proposition too ludierous to be entertained seriously for a single moment. It is much more easy to imagine that either self-interest or posttical ambition has dictated his present course. Hoke Smith has Coventry, second son of the Earl of Coventry, who never been suspected of being of the stuff that martyrs are made of, and this explanation of his conduct, therefore, seems the more plausible one. into the Transvaal, has been released from the Self-interest would dictate the advocacy of free

silver by "The Journal"; political ambition involve a contest upon that issue with a man of ex-Speaker Crisp's ability.

To face a neavy depreciation in value of his property—its loss, perhaps—Hoke Smith has his life.
Captain Coventry is suffering from the effects of a wound received in the fight between the raiders and the Boers at Krügersdorp. preperty—its loss, pernaps—roae smith has neither the stomach nor the courage; to oppose Crisp successfully upon the financial question he possesses neither the ability nor influence. He can hope to reach the goal of his political ambition only by devious and tortuous ways, and as a preliminary to this he is prepared to cast his sound-money professions to the winds and checker the pattern who dragged him from and abandon the patron who dragged him from obscurity to the tender mercies of the ap-proaching political storm. HIS RELATIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT

at the Buffalo Driving Park simultaneously, about fifteen minutes after the last of the spectators The relations between the Secretary and the President, it is needless to say, have not been noon had left the track. The Exposition Building pleasant of late. The unexpected and ungrateand half of the covered track was burned. One ful defection of Hoke Smith is said to have man named Martin, a hostler, who was taken into deeply wounded Mr. Cleveland, who imagined the track in an intoxicated condition just before the fire started, is thought to have been burned to himself entitled to better and more considerate The horses in the stables surrounding the track The horses in the stables surrounding the track were rescued with much difficulty. Six dwelling-houses on Puffer-st, were totally destroyed, and five others badly damaged. It was one of the hardest fires on record in the city to fight, twenty firmen being overcome by heat. In the Exposition Building were stored all the election booths of the city, together with 360 racing suikles, all which were destroyed.

Beyond doubt the fire was of incendiary origin. The loss will be over \$20,000.

deeply wounded Mr. Cleveland, who imagined himself entitled to better and more considerate treatment. The Secretary is anxious just now to make it appear as if the old cordiality once observed between the two men still existed, but his attempts in that direction have not been very successful. There are too many people in Washington who know the contrary to be the case. No exchange of formal and polite notes of regret at the severance of the old ties can obscure or obliterate this fact.

Ever since the rumors of the probable resignation of Secretary Smith, there has been more or less gossip concerning his probable successor, and at the Interior Department the name of John M. Reynolds, the Second Assistant Secretary of the Department, has been mentioned frequently for the place. Mr. Reynolds has made an excellent executive officer. He has had charge of the difficult work of review of pension decisons of the Pension Bureau, and has given general satisfaction. He is a native of Pennsylvania. The new Cabinet officer will have only a little more than six months to serve, and it is regarded as probable that Mr. Cleveland would prefer to fill the vacancy from the Department rather than by appointing some one who would be new to the work, which involves acquaintance with a great variety of matters affecting directly the public welfare.

ATLANTA NOT SURPRISED AT THE NEWS. Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 22 (Special).-The announ ment from Washington that Secretary Hoke Smith had sent in his resignation and that it had been accepted does not occasion surprise here. It has en known among the Secretary's intimates ever since he declared himself for Bryan and Sewall that he would not remain in Cabinet. The understanding here is that he will at once resume practice of law. His law office is now practically as he left it when he went to Washington, having been kept open by his partner, Judge John T. Pendleion kept open by his partner, Judge John T. Pendleton, "Hoke Smith" is still placarded in gilt letters on the door, so that the Secretary will not even need to have a new sign painted when he resumes business. When he went into the Cabinet Mr. Smith had a practice, chiefly in damage suits against railroads, that paid him well, and his friends here predict that his service as Cabinet officer will enlarge the profits of his business. The tenant of Mr. Smith's home in this city has been notified to vacate by September 20.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN IN A BOAT.

New-Haven, Conn., Aug. 22.-Miss Emma Oswald, thirty years old, committed suicide by taking paris green on the steamer Northam, of the New-Haven green on the steamer Northam, of the New-Haven Line, during last night's trip from New-York. The body was found just before noon to-day. She had only thirty-three cents in her pocket. She left a letter addressed to persons in New-Tork, but the coroner will not divulge the contents.

tial earnings of labor in the savings banks and building and loan associations and the investments of the people in insurance companies, and I do not

GOVERNOR MORTON SAID TO HAVE FORBIDDEN THE USE OF HIS NAME-PLATT'S MACHINE MEN THREATEN TO KEEP WARNER

MILLER OUT OF THE CONVENTION.

Saratoga, Aug. 22.-Saratoga to-night has randas of the United States Hotel, looking out upon the central court of that monster cara-Republican party for Governor this fall.

rived to-day, and took possession of the headquarters they had engaged in the "cottages" along the south veranda of the United States Hotel. These "cottages" are not separated, but are parts of one large building that extends for the distance of a city block westward from the Roberts, of Buffalo, State Controller; Charles T. Saxton, of Clyde, Lieutenant-Governor: James W. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, ex-State Controller and present Congressman; Congressman Frank S. Black, of Troy; George W. Aldridge, of Rochester, the Superintendent of Public Works president of the Senate. It is believed that John Palmer, of Albany, Secretary of State, who is a candidate, will be here to-mor-

Morton's name might be presented to the Connounced that Thomas C. Platt had received a letter from Mr. Morton declaring that he was not a candidate and forbidding the use of his name. Mr. Platt said he regarded the letter as any project to bring his name suddenly before the Convention and stampede it in his favor. Moreover, the friends of the various candidates here are saying, naturally, that Mr. Morton must

There were two candidates for Lieutenant-Governor who opened headquarters to-day, namely, Timothy L. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, and

Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, of Whitehall: Theodore B. Willis, Sheriff Buttling and Jacob Worth, of Brooklyn; Frank S. Witherbee, Gil-Excise Commissioner: William C. Warren, Editor thews, president of the McKinley League and Editor of "The Buffalo Express"; Charles T. Francis. Editor of "The Troy Times"; Congressman Cornelius Van Cott, Edward Lauterbach, Berburg, of the Supreme Court; Judge Edward C. McLaughlin, of Port Henry, of the Supreme Court, and Judge James L. Dunwell, of Lyons, of

the Supreme Court. MR. MILLER MAY BE EXCLUDED. Warner Miller is threatened by the Platt machine with exclusion from the State Convention. The members of the machine say that the delegation which Mr. Miller heads from Herkimer County will not be put upon the temporary roll of the convention by the Republican State Committee. Mr. Miller said to-night:

"I know that I was elected a delegate from Herkimer County to the Convention, and therefore I shall appeal to the Convention for redress if my name is not put on the roll. Mr. Sheard, who heads the opposing delegation from Herkimer County, thought up to the time of the meeting of our convention that the delegates from the town of German Flats, who had the balance of power, would vote for him. He found out his mistake just one moment before the Convention met. We, therefore, had thirty-four votes to thirty controlled by him. He attempted to make good his loss by alleging that there was a contesting delegation from the town of Newport and admitted them to his convention. The only grounds of a contest in Newport were that the names of the candidates for town committeemen and for delegate to the Assem bly District Convention were on the same ticket. The Newport caucus considered that matter when it started, and my friends by a clear majority decided upon that form of a ballot. If the town of Newport did wrong in having such a ballot, then also did the town of Frankfort, which was carried by Mr. Sheard's friends which had precisely such a ballot. We have that Frankfort ballot with us. If the State Convention decides against us in Newport, then it must decide logically against Mr. Sheard's friends in Frankfort on the same grounds. I have gone into this matter in detail to show that only by a gross act of unfairness can the Herkimer County delegation, of which I have the honor to be a member, be excluded from the Repul ican State Convention. We were the choice of the people of that county as its delegates to this Convention, and if justice is done us we will be admitted. CONTESTS FROM ONONDAGA.

Ex-Congressman James J. Belden, of Syracuse, is a member of one of four contesting delegations from Onondaga County. He said to-day: "We polled at the Mayoralty election in Syracuse over a thousand votes more than the Hendricks Republicans. We believe we represent a majority of the Republicans of Onondaga County, and, therefore, seek admission to this convention. We were refused permission to vote at the Republican primaries in Syracuse last spring because we had voted for an independent Republican candidate for Mayor We have gone ahead and nominated four candidates for Assemblymen in the county, and we shall elect them. The State convention, I trust, will perceive that we represent a majority of the Republican voters of the county "

Politicians love alliterative State tickets. There was but a scanty number of delegates to the State Convention here to-day, and some of them felt free to declare that "Wadsworth and Woodruff" sounded well to them. This would

HURT IN A NASSAU WRECK.

A CAR OF THE BERGEN-ST. LINE JUMPS A CURVE AND FOUR PERSONS ARE INJURED.

Car No. 335, of the Bergen-st. line of the Nassau company, was wrecked at 11 o'clock last night on a curve at Bergen and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn. The car was first seen by a policeman of the Third Precinct coming down the street at a furious speed. While he was watching the car, wondering at the reckless way, he says, in which it was being run, it bounded off the track, dashed up over the curbing and on to the sidewalk. An awning was struck by the car when it left the street

There were eight persons in the car when the accident happened, and four of them were in-

M'NULTY, John, twenty-two years old, of No. 325 bany-ave.; his right leg, which is crippled, hadly into

When the accident occurred the motorman whose name is Le Rouffle, disappeared, and could not be found by the police. Townsend Stillwell, of No. 312 Chester-st., the conductor, was arrested and locked up in the Third Precinct Sta-

The injured persons were taken to the Eagle pharmacy, which is near by, and were attended by Dr. Schliemer, of the pharmacy. They were all able to go to their homes. The car is a complete wreck, the roof being torn off and the seats and other fixtures are broken and splintered.

JOHN CHAMBERLIN HAS A RELAPSE.

FROM WHICH HE MAY NOT RALLY.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 22 (Special) -- John Chamberlin, the well-known Washington hotelkeeper. is again in a critical condition and some that he will never leave his room at the Grand Union Hotel alive. A week ago, the direct resu of his habits and utter disregard of the rules of health, he fell into a somnolent condition which practically paralyzed him for over thirty hours during which he are no food. vitality allowed him to rally and for a few days appeared to be regaining strength. Regardless physician, Mr. Chamberlin again gratified his appetite, which had an injurious effect on him this afternoon for Washington, provided he was able to travel. At noon, as reported by Dr. Burchard, he passed into a semi-comatose state, and it is a question whether he has sufficient vitality to rally from this last attack.

BURIED IN A PENNSYLVANIA MINE.

A COLLAPSE IMPRISONS ONE MAN AND INJURES TWO OTHERS.

Hazleton, Penn., Aug. 22 (Special).-A distressing mining accident occurred at Van Wickle's Coleraine olliery this afternoon, when two men were it ured and another entombed. The latter is still buried among the bowlders. He is Peter Liko, an roken, injured internally, and Columbian Rority eze" took place there, closing a portion prevent a total collapse, and many men were employed timbering. The place was extre the men could get out the collapse came Michael Shigo was dragged from under the falling ocks with his leg broken A car was being drawn through the gangway at the time, and Rority hap pened to seize the end while the place was closing about him. Peter Liko missed the car and was

After the internal disturbance subsided some what, rescuing parties went down after Like. They could not go all the way. Like was 160 feet

THE BROOKLYN OFF FOR HER TRIAL.

SHE SAILS FROM PHILADELPHIA FOR TH COURSE OFF THE BAY STATE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 22.-The United States cruiser Brooklyn left Cramp's shipyard at 8 a. m. to-day for her official trial trip off the Massachuset's coust. Those who are on board the vessel, in addition to guests who will join the party in Beston are included in the following list:

Members of official Trial Board-Commande Charles H. Davis, Naval Constructor John F. Han

scorn, Chief Engineer John D. Ford. United States Navy inspectors stationed at Cramp's shippard-Naval Constructor J. H. Linnard, Assistant Naval Constructor H. L. Fergusor Passed Assistant Engineer E. T. Warburton, Lieu tenant James G. Doyle, Lieutenant Lucien Flynne Guests-Commodore George W. Melville, U. S. N. Engineer-in-Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engi neering; Attorney-General Judson Harmon, Con neering; Attorney-General Judson Harmon, Congressmen H. C. Loudenslager and George Hires, of New-Jersey; Congressman Francis H. Wilson, of Brooklyn; Captain H. D. Borun, U. S. A.; Captain Colby M. Chester, U. S. N.; Colonel Francis Larkin, Jr., William Redwood Wright, W. H. Doyle, Collector of Internal Revenue, Philadelphia; Thomas P. McKean, W. W. Gibbs, Mr. Serrill, Commander N. Myoka, Captain Sakurai and Lieutenant Takakure, Imperial Japanese Navy; Wilbur K. Matthews, Richard Peters, Jr., and Francis L. Cramp. Cramp.

The cruiser was greeted by passing craft and by whistles ashore as she passed down the Delaware

OVERTAKEN BY A COLUMN OF FIRE.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A MAN WHO WAS DRILL-ING AN OIL WELL

Findlay, Ohlo, Aug. 22 -Oscar Wammock met his death in a horrible manner near Bluffton last night. He was drilling a well for the Ohlo Oil Company, when it unexpectedly began spurting oil. Wammock's clothing was saturated with the of and, as he started to run from the derrick, the gas from the well ignited from the fire under the boller, enveloping the driller in a sheet of flame. Wammock continued to run until his clothing was wammock continued to run until his clothing was nearly all burned off, when fellow-workmen came to his relief. He was taken to Biuffton for medical assistance, but died in a few hours. The derrick and sufrounding buildings were all consumed at the well, which is still spouting oil above the tree tops, making a pillar of fire visible for miles around.

NELSON MINES AFIRE.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 22.—The Nelson mines owned by the Nelson Iron Company, are on fire About midnight last night entry No. 2 was discovered on fire, and all available men were put to work fighting the flames. No one was injured. No men will be allowed to work in any part of the mines until the inspectors say they are safe. At present the gas appears to be confined to one mine. This is the entry in which twenty-six miners lost their lives a few months ago.

SECRETARY CARLISLE AT HIS DESK. Washington, Aug. 22.-Secretary Carlisle returned to Washington last night from his visit to the President at Gray Gables, and was at the Treasury Department this morning. The Secretary refused o discuss his stay in New-York yesterday, or to say whether or not his talk with members of the house of J. Pierpont Morgan and other financiers had any significance.

Assistant Secretary Curtis left the city to-day on a vacation trip to Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, the head of the sound-money movement in Missouri, had an extended conference with Secretary Carlisle at the Treasury Department to-day.

SEA GATE. All elements of beauty, refinement, accessibility to New-York. Exclusive for residences; reached by private yacht of Norton Point Land Co. William P. Rae Company, agents, 139 Montague-st., Brooklyn.—Advt.

LOMBARD STREET PUZZLED.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE MOVEMENT OF GOLD TO THE UNITED STATES NOT UNDERSTOOD.

ENGLISHMEN IN A DILEMMA BETWEEN M'KINLE AND BRYAN-THE ARGUMENT OVER THI

AND THE QUESTION OF HIS

London, Aug. 22.-Lombard Street has been surprised by the unexpected withdrawal of gold from London and Paris for the United States, which has caused discount rates to harden, and is unable to account for it by any legitimate de mand of trade. One theory advanced one, which is generally held, is that the Morgan gold from this side as a means of protecting until the Presidential election is over.

wonder how gold can be kept on that side, when

bills sold by the syndicate have to be met

an rails or any other class of securities, al drawing larger dividends than usual, and the immense amount of capital invested in Ameripound. On the other hand, McKinley's election, while a guaranty of the maintenance of the National credit on a gold basis, implies, as most tariff system which a few years ago wrought havoe with their own trade.

Englishmen in these circumstances can hardly be expected to be wildly enthusiastic over the chances of success of either candidate; but on the straight, moral issue of common honesty in the fulfilment of National obligations, they are on the side of McKinley and the Eighth Com The controversialists who have been writing

letters to "The Times" for a year on the queswith more interest the cilverite arguments based claim that the selling price of wheat in India have been better off than the American farmers silver, is not sustained by the Bluebooks pubthat, if India had been at a decided advantage under these conditions, its export of wheat could the tremendous decline in wheat in recent years could not have been brought about by any con ditions affecting a country furnishing only per cent of the world's supply. The best recent exposition of the subject of the fall of the price of wheat was contained in a paper read by Mr. Crawford before the Royal Statistical Society. His conclusions were that the decline is mainly a natural economic process, produced by the settlement of new lands, particularly the wheatgrowing area west of the Mississippi, and that this has been to a large extent facilitated by the fall in freights, owing to improved transport and the reduction of the cost of carriage. There is abundant evidence showing that reductions in railway freight rates in India since 1873 have been nearly as great as those effected in America and that marine freights from Bembay have fallen 60 per cent; but the wheat export has not increased. The silverite argument that the fall in the price of wheat is mainly due to the decline in the value of silver, and that the Indian wheat-growers, with depreciated silver, have suffered less than the American or Russian farmers, is a specious one, easily refuted by the Bluebooks on India.

Lord Russell's address at Saratoga, printed here in full, receives a leader in every journal, and his apparent lack of faith in the efficiency of any standing court of arbitration is passed over lightly. "The Spectator" to-day, however, considers his objection to a permanent arbitraion tribunal weighty and well worth consideration, although agreeing with him in welcoming any reasonable proposal for diminishing the risks of war and misunderstanding.

The English political world is profoundly quiet. Lord Salisbury is entertaining a large house party at Walmer Castles while Continental critics, especially in Germany, are speculating over what he meant in the naval fight off Dover. His Ministers and retainers have scattered to the four winds in quest of rest and recreation. The whip of the party, Sir William Walrond, often described as the most popular man in the Commons, has had a gala week in Devonshire, celebrating his silver wedding and the coming of age of his oldest son. Mr. Chamberlain remains on guard at the Colonial Office, and is kept fully employed in denying fictions originated by rumor mongers about the Transvaal. There is nothing new in that quarter of the Empire, except the increased activity of Rhodes's supporters in opening the way for his return to public life The managers of the Kaffir circus are anxious to reopen the show, and are already drawing . crowd of speculators together.

In Crete the situation remains as bad as ever, but on the Nile there are signs of formidable preparations for the reconquest of the lower Soudan; so that Sir Edmund Monson, the new British Ambassador in Paris, will soon have an opportunity for a display of his diplomatic 10-

Political leaders have retired from the scene Sir William Harcourt has gone to the Continent; the Duke of Devonshire is hunting grouse; the Duke of York, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith are playing golf; Sir Edward Clarke is back from Bayreuth and Nuremberg and planning another holiday journey; Mr. Healy and Mr. Dillon are skirmishing in Ireland, and Mr. Daly is out of jail. Li Hung Chang and his company of thirty-six Celestials, having completed their survey of English institutions, have gone to-day by special train to Southampton to embark on the American linet St. Louis for New-York The ship will be crowded, not a single berth being vacant, but the Viceroy has a fine suite of cabins on the promenade deck to himself, and will have all the privacy he wants. He will